



What Are the Data Saying?

2018 Demographics Conference

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Tracy K. Miller, PhD, MPH
State Epidemiologist
tkmiller@nd.gov

Opioids, Overdoses, Deaths

- ✓ According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), overdose deaths involving prescription opioids were five times higher in 2016 than 1999.¹
- ✓ Sales of these prescription drugs have quadrupled.³
- ✓ From 1999 to 2016, more than 200,000 people have died in the U.S. from overdoses related to prescription opioids.^{1,2}

1.Hedegaard H, Warner M, Miniño AM. Drug overdose deaths in the United States, 1999-2016. NCHS Data Brief, no 294. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2017/ CDC. Wide-ranging online data for epidemiologic research (WONDER). Atlanta, GA: CDC, National Center for Health Statistics; 2016. Available at <http://wonder.cdc.gov>

2.Frenk SM, Porter KS, Paulozzi LJ. Prescription opioid analgesic use among adults: United States, 1999-2012. NCHS data brief, no 189. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2015.

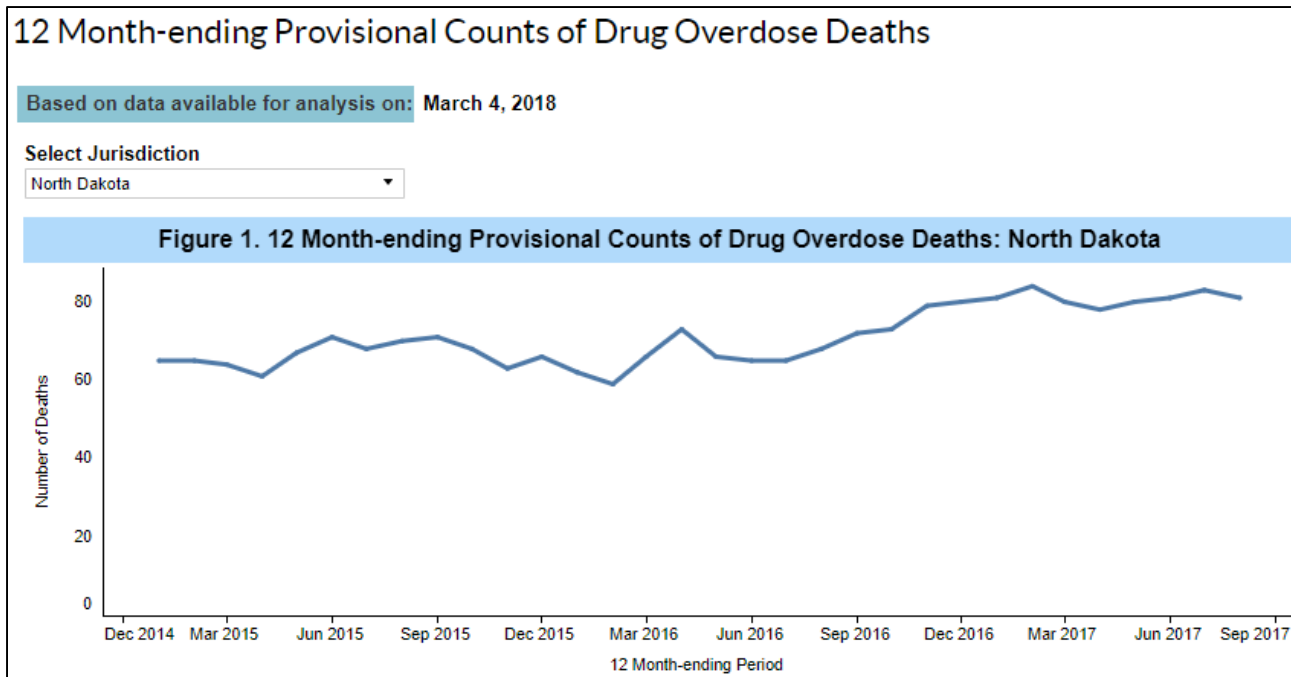
3.Ossiander EM. Using textual cause-of-death data to study drug poisoning Ossiander EM Am J Epidemiol. 2014 Apr 1;179(7):884-94. doi: 10.1093/aje/kwt333. Epub 2014 Feb 1112.)

Vital Records Data

National Center for Health Statistics

This data presents provisional* counts for drug overdose deaths based on a current flow of mortality data in the National Vital Statistics System. National provisional counts include deaths occurring within the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

This provisional data can be found here: www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/drug-overdose-data.htm



*Provisional data are based on available records at the time of analysis and may not include all deaths that occurred during a given time period. Therefore, they should not be considered comparable with final data and are subject to change.

North Dakota Vital Records

The Division of Vital Records provides registration and certification of the vital events that occur in North Dakota. These events include births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages and divorces. We also provide statistical information on a wide range of categories relating to these events.

- www.ndhealth.gov/vital/
- Fun Fast Facts and Other information

Fast Facts for Births 2016

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Oldest father | 70 |
| Oldest mother | 49 |
| Youngest father..... | 15 |
| Youngest mother | 13 |
| Largest live birth | 15 lbs.,12oz. |
| Highest number in birth order | 11 th |
| Day most births occurred..... | August 24 th (52 births) |
| Day fewest births occurred | February 17 th (13 births) |

Drug-related Deaths in North Dakota

| Year | Deaths* |
|------|---------|
| 2011 | 40 |
| 2012 | 42 |
| 2013 | 42 |
| 2014 | 44 |
| 2015 | 47 |
| 2016 | 55 |

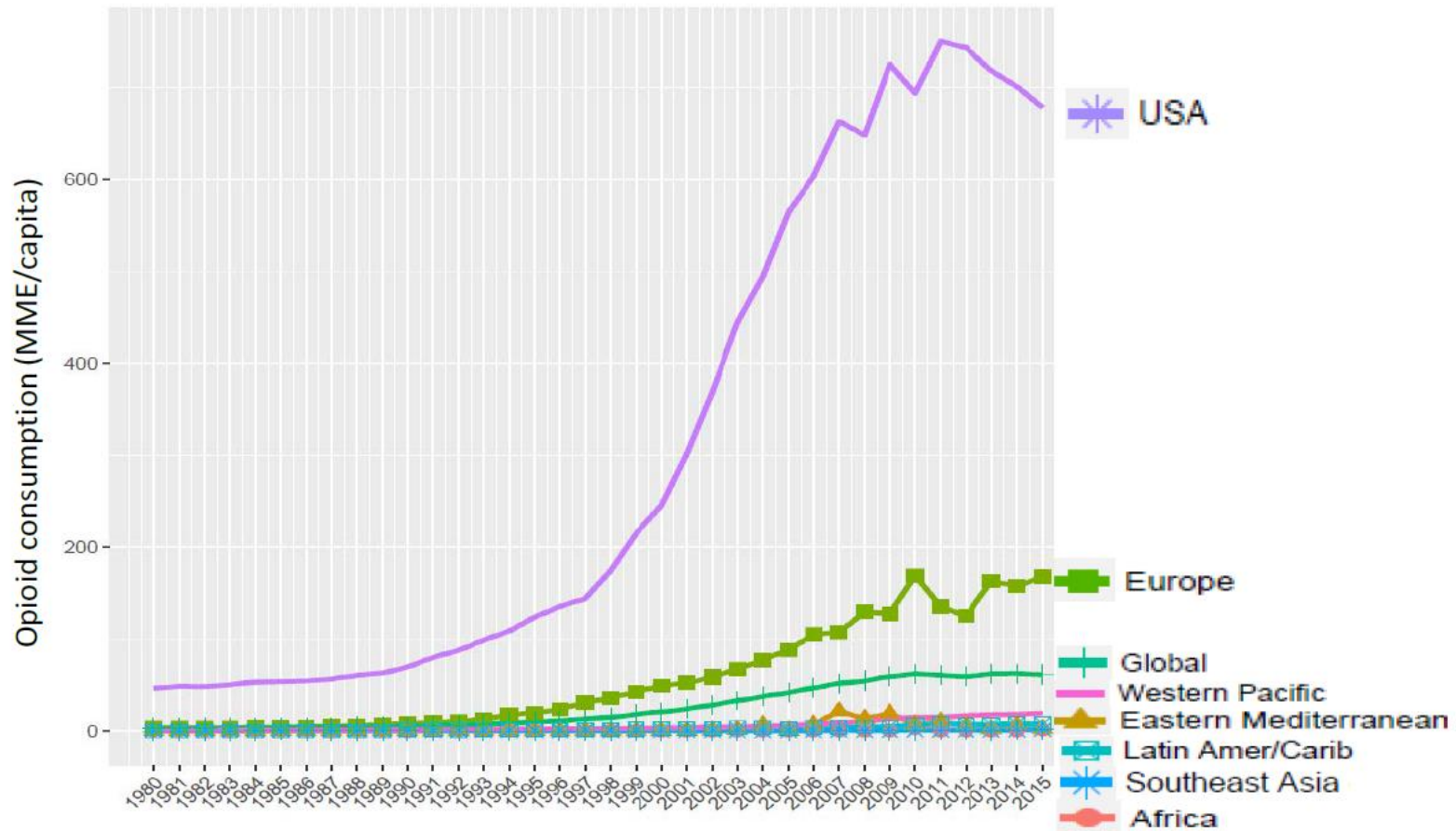
*These numbers do not include suicides.

*These numbers include ALL drugs, not just narcotics and opioids.

*Data received from ND Vital Records, Carmell Barth

Prescription Drugs

US prescription opioid use increased dramatically since the late 1990s and decreased slightly since 2011



Sources: International Narcotics Board; World Health Organization population data

By: Pain & Policy Studies Group, University of Wisconsin/WHO Collaborating Center, 2017

North Dakota's PDMP: Prescription Drug Monitoring System

PDMP or PMP: The PDMP is a secure and HIPAA-compliant online database of all Schedule II, III, IV, and V controlled substances dispensed in the state of North Dakota or for patients residing in North Dakota. All controlled substance prescriptions dispensed for a North Dakota resident are transferred to the PDMP data repository by the dispenser on a daily basis. All out-of-state pharmacies licensed with the North Dakota Board of Pharmacy also submit data on controlled substance prescriptions dispensed for North Dakota residents.

- 41 states plus the District of Columbia are connected through PDMP
 - Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.
- Allows for the sharing of interstate prescription data
 - Means patients in MN who fill a prescription can be viewed by doctors in ND. Less chance of “doctor shopping” for prescriptions.

North Dakota PDMP Data

| Year | Frequency |
|------|-----------|
| 2014 | 1,399,902 |
| 2015 | 1,498,961 |
| 2016 | 1,412,234 |
| 2017 | 1,420,406 |

| Gender | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Total |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Female | 577,882 | 619,703 | 592,705 | 592,037 | 2,382,327 |
| Male | 820,796 | 878,016 | 817,882 | 827,356 | 3,344,050 |
| Total | 1,398,678 | 1,497,719 | 1,410,587 | 1,419,393 | 5,726,377 |

Hospital Discharge

National Surveillance

According to the CDC's *ANNUAL SURVEILLANCE REPORT OF DRUG-RELATED RISKS AND OUTCOMES UNITED STATES, 2017* *

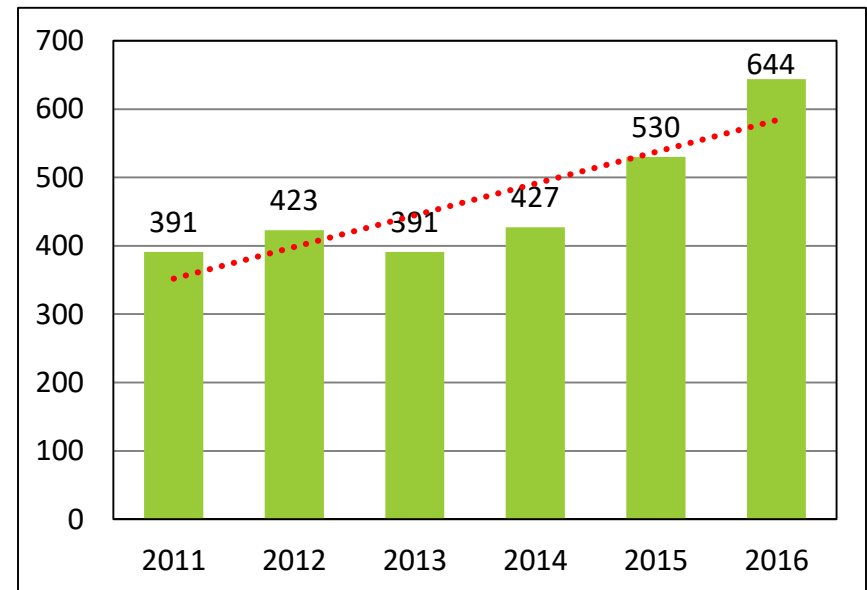
All Drug Hospitalizations

- During 2014, an estimated 259,665 hospitalizations occurred for all unintentional, drug-related poisonings in the U.S., with an estimated age-adjusted rate of 79.2 per 100,000.
 - females, the age-adjusted rate was 87.0
 - males, the age-adjusted rate was 71.2
- By region, age-adjusted hospitalization rates for all unintentional, drug-related poisonings were:
 - 84.7 in the Midwest
 - 82.3 in the South
 - 81.7 per 100,000 in the Northeast
 - 68.0 in the West

Opioid, Narcotic, and Illicit Drug (ONID) Surveillance Utilizing Hospital Discharge Data*

| Year | # of people discharged due to ONID | # of new people presenting each year | # of people who were seen in previous years for ONID |
|------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 2011 | 391 | 391 | |
| 2012 | 423 | 401 | 22 |
| 2013 | 391 | 371 | 20 |
| 2014 | 427 | 397 | 30 |
| 2015 | 530 | 498 | 34 |
| 2016 | 644 | 631 | 13 |

| Gender | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| F | 246 | 278 | 263 | 265 | 320 | 365 |
| M | 145 | 145 | 128 | 162 | 210 | 279 |
| Total | 391 | 423 | 391 | 427 | 530 | 644 |



*ND Hospital Discharge Data; Mike Benz, Kodi Pinks, Alicia Lepp

Essence

ND Syndromic Surveillance Data*

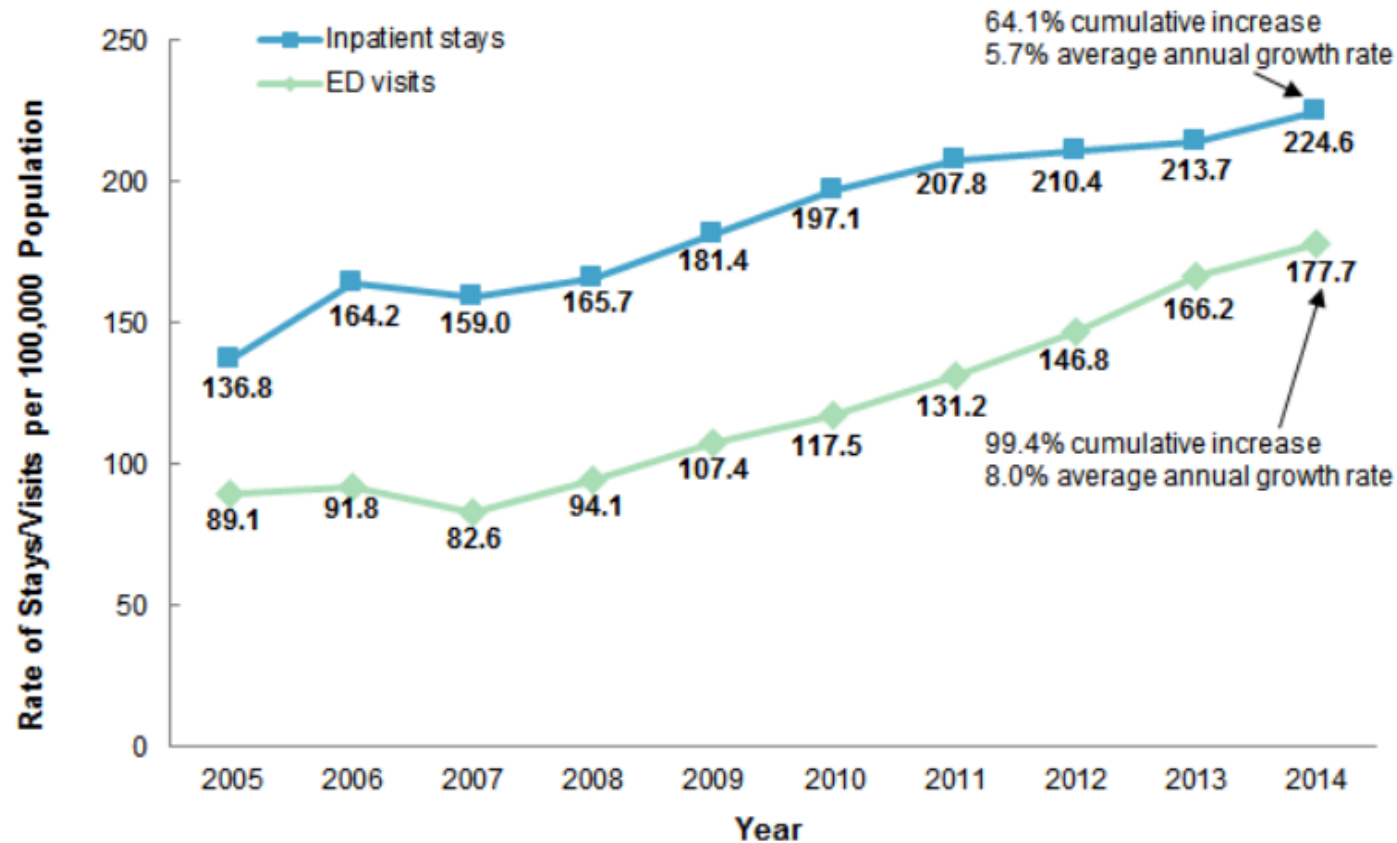
* Includes Emergency Room and Outpatient Visits - depending on facility.

National Emergency Room Visits

Emergency Department (ED) Visits

- During 2014, an estimated 418,313 ED visits occurred for all unintentional, drug-related poisonings in the U.S.
 - estimated age-adjusted rate of 133.7 per 100,000
 - males, the age-adjusted rate was 127.9
 - females, the age-adjusted rate was 139.5.
 - By region, age-adjusted ED visit rates for all unintentional, drug-related poisonings were:
 - 154.0 per 100,000 in the Northeast
 - 153.7 in the Midwest
 - 128.5 in the West
 - 117.0 in the South

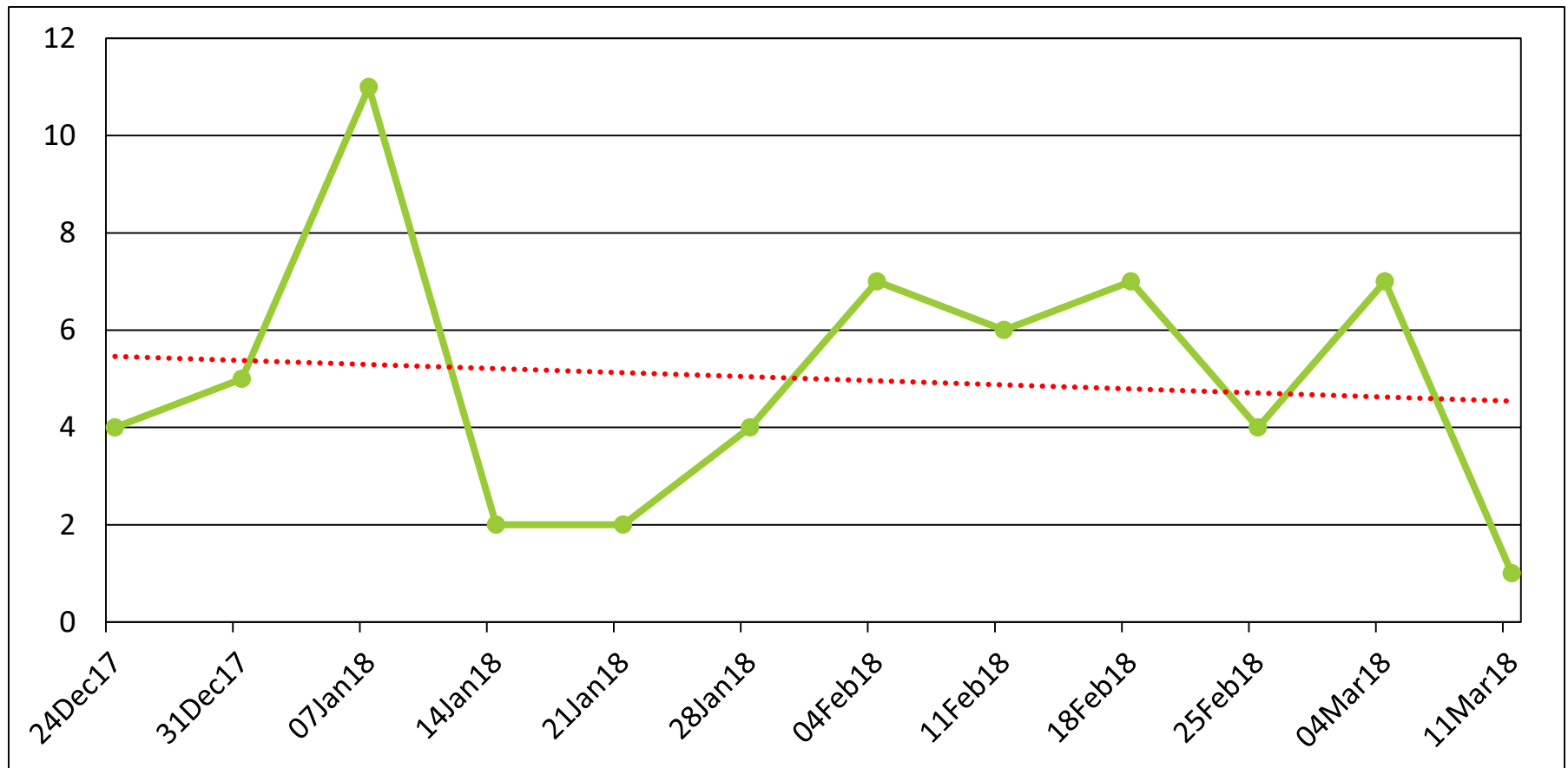
Figure 1. National rate of opioid-related inpatient stays and emergency department visits, 2005-2014



Abbreviation: ED, emergency department

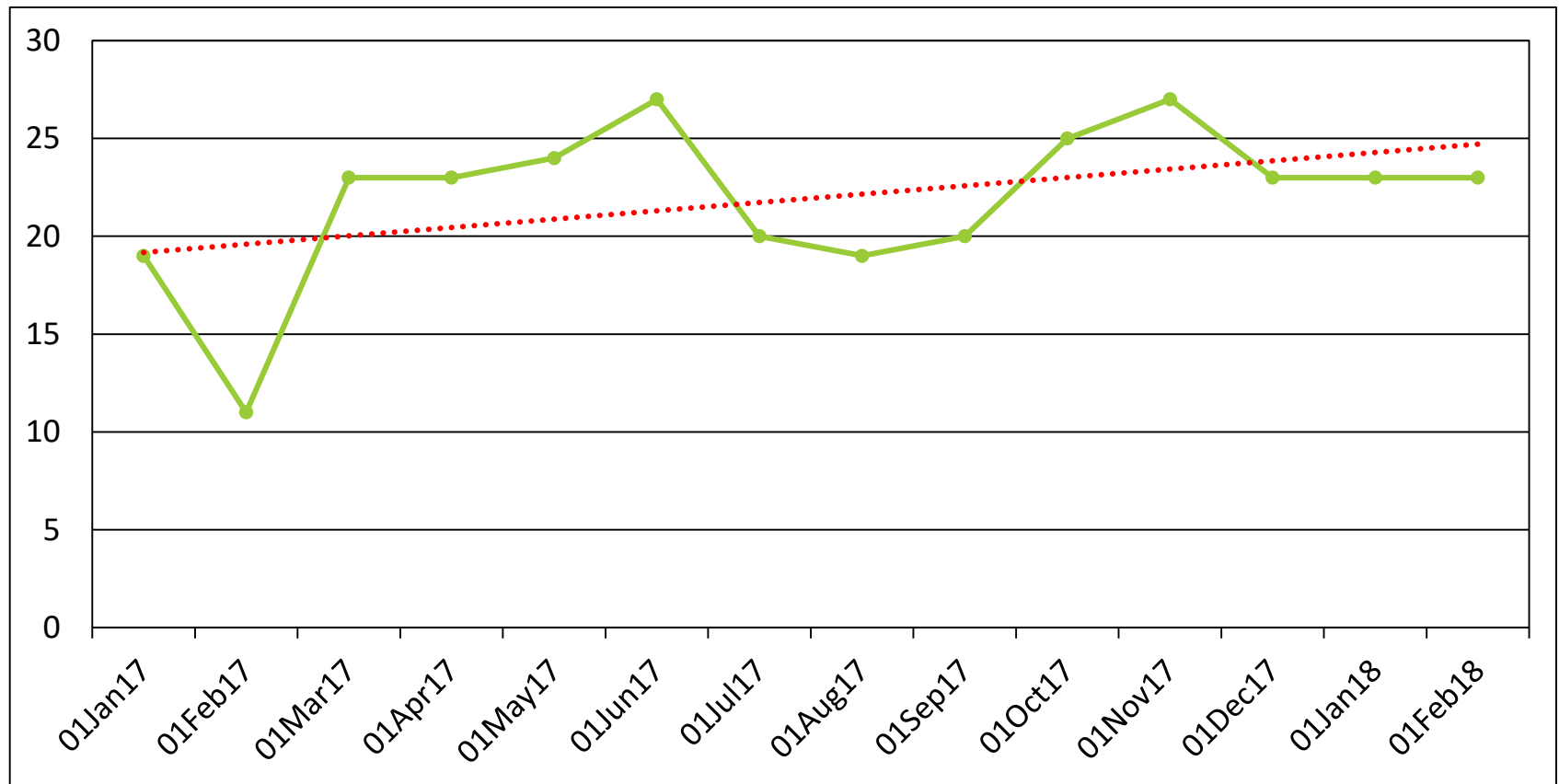
Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), Center for Delivery, Organization, and Markets, Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP), HCUP Fast Stats, Opioid-Related Hospital Use (<http://www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/faststats/landing.jsp>) based on the HCUP National (Nationwide) Inpatient Sample (NIS) and the HCUP Nationwide Emergency Department Sample (NEDS)

Patients meeting the Opioid Overdose #1 Syndrome definition by Week



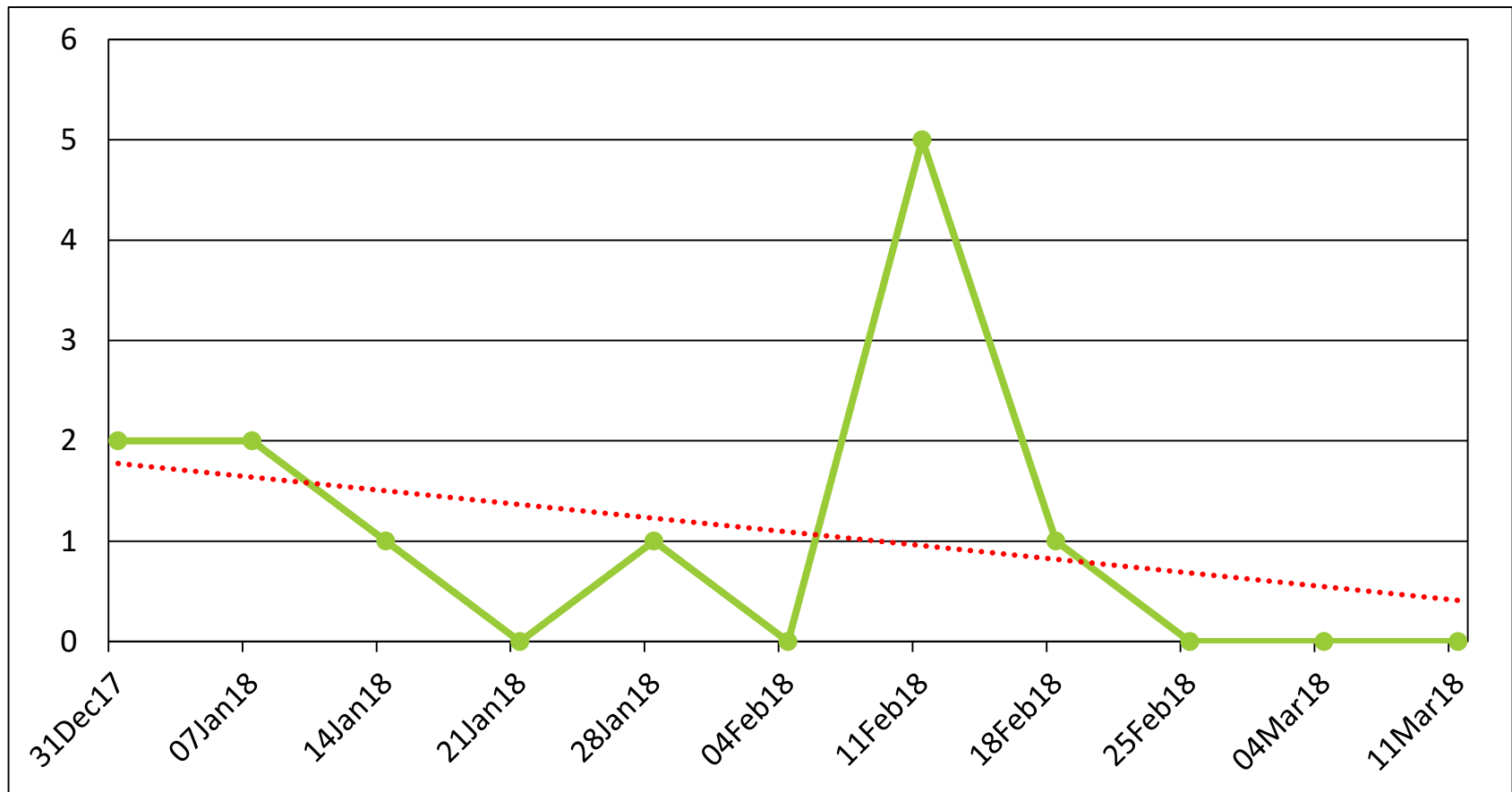
Data Source: North Dakota Syndromic Surveillance System; Essence

Patients meeting the Opioid Overdose #1 Syndrome definition by Month



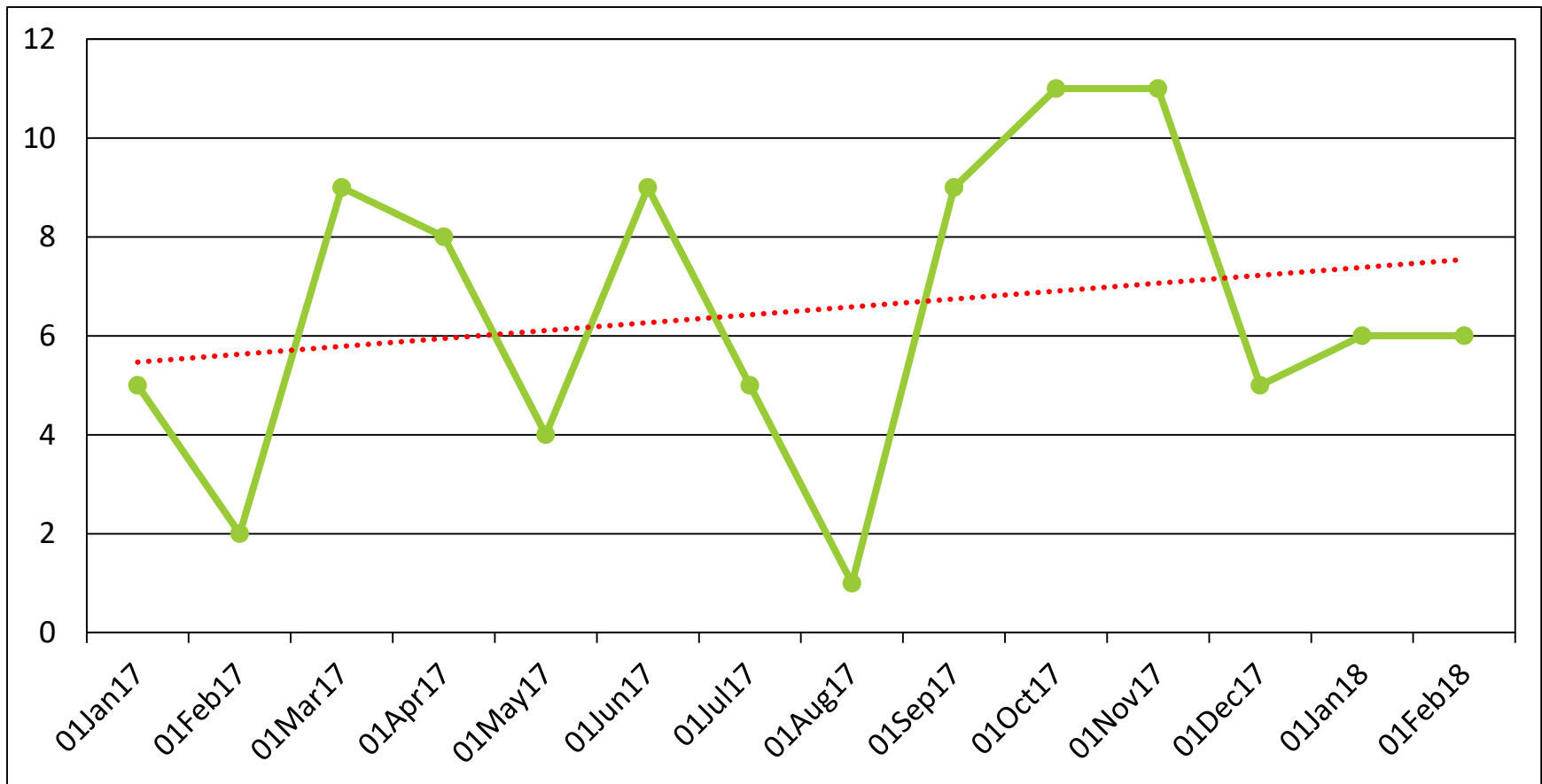
Data Source: North Dakota Syndromic Surveillance System; Essence

Patients meeting the Heroin Overdose #3 Syndrome definition by Week



Data Source: North Dakota Syndromic Surveillance System; Essence

Patients meeting the Heroin Overdose #3 Syndrome definition by Month



Data Source: North Dakota Syndromic Surveillance System; Essence

Soooooooo.....What should we do?

- We know our Data is not perfect
- We know our Data has some inherent flaws
- We know that most of the data comes with a list of caveats



Dress it up!!

- It can still be used:
 - It can be used for monitoring trends
 - It allows for estimates of back ground levels
 - Data outside the norm will allow us to dig deeper into what is happening
 - Allows us to look for gaps in our systems and in our prevention efforts

Acknowledgements

- Carmell Barth
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- Kathy Zahn
 - PDMP

Any Questions??

